# American Farmer,

## AND SPIRIT OF THE AGRICULTURAL JOURNALS OF THE DAY.

"O Fortunatos nimium sua si bona norint
"Agricolas." . . . . *Virg.*

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## THE AMERICAN FARMER.

EDITED BY JOHN S. SKINNER.

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Barrett's Patent Garlic Machine.—We had the pleasure, some days since, of examining a machine invented by Mr. Barrett, for eradicating *Garlic*, *Smut*, *Cheat*, *rat dirt*, and all other foreign substances from grain, and we have no hesitation in saying that, in our view, the ingenious inventor has triumphantly succeeded in the attainment of this most desirable object. After examining the machine he has in town, and satisfying ourself of its great utility, so far as we could be by an inspection of its several parts, we rode out to Mr. Wierman's mill, a few miles from town, to view one which has been in operation in that establishment for eight months, and we were happy to find that the favorable opinion which we had formed of it, was fully confirmed by the experience of Mr. Wierman's head miller, and that it had fully justified the representations of its inventor, and was, in fact, the only machine which he had ever tried, that was competent to cleanse grain of the noxious substances before enumerated. We believe that this machine will form a new era in the history of milling, and enable the manufacturers of the article, to turn out as *good flour* from garlicky wheat, as from that which may be free from that noisome pest. As we intend to recur to this excellent machine again, we will defer a description of it at this time, and will, for the present, content ourself with the remark, that the principles of its construction and action, are *entirely different* from any other hitherto invented.

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Destructive Corn Worm—We exceedingly regret to learn, that a most destructive worm has made its appearance among the corn in the county of Northumberland, Va. A valued friend writes us, "I am writing now in a great hurry, or I would give a full description of a most destructive worm now in my corn—It has eat entirely up, as clean as this paper, *two hundred thousand hills* of my corn, a great deal of which had been wed out."

We learn that a similar visitation to that vicinity was made about twenty years ago, and those who remember its appearance at that time, term it the *Palma Worm*. We hope our friend will embrace the earliest leisure moment to give us a description (and drawing if practicable) of this intruder, together with such other particulars of its habits, character, and the extent of its operations, as may lie in his power.

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We have had during the past week some acceptable and refreshing rains, which were much wanted for the corn, which now generally looks healthy and vigorous in this vicinity. The accounts of the wheat crop induce the belief that there will be fully an average crop—though we hear complaints from various quarters of injuries partially sustained from the usual causes which operate against it.

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Fly-proof Wheat.—J. B. Gray, Esq. near Fredericksburg, Va., gives in the last Southern Planter a description of a kind of wheat which is termed "*fly-proof*," introduced into that county by the Hon. Jno. Taliaferro. He says:

"Whether, in the *abstract* or practically, the opinion of several farmers, for two or three seasons, authorize the opinion that it is *fly-proof*, and in one case, the ordinary wheat of the country was entirely cut to pieces by the fly, whilst this wheat, immediately alongside, escaped altogether.

"Of its productiveness, last season, at least three bushels were made for one of the common varieties of the country. It has the largest grain I have ever seen, and is a red bearded wheat: from which it is argued by a miller, with whom I have just conversed, that it will not make superfine flour. It admits of being sown as soon as the 15th of September. My present crop is so luxuriant, that, a month past, I was advised to mow or graze it, notwithstanding a heavy harrow had been passed over it."

Mr. Taliaferro has furnished the following history of the wheat described, in a letter to Mr. Gray. The latter gentleman, in communicating the same to the editor of the Planter, under date of 3d inst. says—"Up to this date there is no appearance of fly in my crop, whilst an adjoining field is materially injured by that insect."

Hagley, May 22, 1841.

*Dear Sir*,—Your note, desiring a history of the wheat you had of us last fall, is received, and I regret that my information, in regard to its origin, does not enable me to give such an account of it as may be satisfactory to you, or to your agricultural friend in Richmond. In a conversation with my friend, Dr. A. Naudaine, United States Senator from Delaware, about five years since, on agricultural topics, I mentioned the ruinous ravages committed by the Hessian fly on our crops of wheat in Virginia, whereupon he informed me that the farmers in Delaware had for some years cultivated a species of wheat entirely exempt from the ravages of that insect; and he kindly offered to send me a specimen of it for trial. Accordingly five years since he sent me a fraction over two bushels of this wheat, and we now have the fifth crop of it, and a remarkable fine one it is, without the least injury from Hessian fly, or rust, two formidable adversaries to wheat. During all this time our other descriptions of wheat, in juxta position in the same field, and often on very superior land, as well as that of our neighbors, have been seriously injured both by fly and rust. Such is my experience in regard to this wheat, and such is the result in all cases where it has been tested by many to whom we have furnished it the last two years for experiment. A few facts in relation to this wheat will satisfy any farmer why it escapes the Hessian fly *necessarily*, and why it is more exempt from rust and rot. than any other winter wheat. It will be found by all who try it, to possess more energy of root than any other known wheat. So that if seeded, as it ought to be, between the 15th and 25th of September, though the fly will attack and cut off the fall shoots, its energy of root is such as to leave that uninjured. And in the spring, owing to this energy of root, the growth is more vigorous and rapid than any other winter wheat, so that by the 15th of April, a few days before the spring fly begins to hatch, the ground-joint of this wheat becomes hard and sapless, and consequently free from the spring ravages of the fly. This wheat ripens about one week earlier than any other winter species, and is, therefore, more exempt from rust and rot. All I could learn of Dr. Naudaine as to the origin of this wheat was, that it came from Germany, but by whom it was introduced into Delaware he could not inform me. All who cultivate this wheat should not omit to sow it between the 15th and 25th of September—in all that month will do. It should be seeded thick, because if thin, the uncommon weight of the head will bear much of it down. And it should not be harvested till fully ripe, for if cut in the milk state, the grain assumes a dark and unsightly aspect. Unless we could get rid of the Hessian fly, I have never known so desirable a species of wheat as this.

I am, dear sir, faithfully yours,

*J. B. Gray, Esq.* John Taliaferro.

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Another shake of the Kaleidoscope.

The surface of the earth is 196,862,256 square miles, and its solidity is 259726.936416 cubic miles.

The sea is to the land, in round millions of square miles as 160 to 40, or as four to one.

The earth is according to the different measurements 7912, 7916 and 7924 miles in diameter, and about 24,860 or 24,880 miles round.

The ancients thought the earth an extended plane—they did not believe in its sphericity—Homer made it circular and the outside water, and this was the idea of the Jews—The later Greeks from Pythagoras and Thales taught the sphericity of the Globe. But the Popes believed it to be a plain, like a round table or an iron griddle, without a handle, giving all of it in the unknown West to the Kings of Spain.

Tea—The Teha or Tea tree flourishes best in a light soil. It is raised from seed sown in spring and transplanted in rows 3 or 4 feet asunder. After 3 years the leaves are plucked, and the tree yields three years successively, and are then renewed. In some provinces they grow 6 or 7, in others 10 or 12 feet high. When gathered they are first steamed and then placed on copper, earthen or iron plates over a fire, which shrivels or curls them up; the black teas are then exposed to the sun—the leaves of other shrubs, resembling tea, are sometimes fraudulently mixed with it. The common sorts are sold in China at 4 pence a pound, and the best at two shillings sterling.—The profit of the Chinese merchant is from 25 to 50 per cent. The duties in England are cent per cent on the price at the Company's sales. The English East India Company import above 30 million of pounds.

Black teas are grown chiefly in the province of Fokein. The Chinese prefer it to green as being a better stomachick. The commonest sort of tea is called buoy or bo-hea—Congoo or Congfoo is a finer kind sold at double the price. Soot-chong, or Souchong is the best kind, and sold at treble. Pekao is another superior kind but milder. The tender leaves of young plants are called Moot-cha, or Tea for the Emperor.

The difference between green and black tea is believed to arise from their being dried—the black on iron, and the green on copper plates. The Chinese keep tea a year, generally in those jars which in Europe are used as chimney ornaments. They infuse it in boiling water and drink it without milk or sugar. They frequently reduce it to

fine powder, put a tea-spoonful into a cup, fill it with boiling water, stir it and drink it.

Tea was first introduced into England about the year 1600, and was sold at 60 shillings a pound; 30 millions are now used in the United Kingdom.

About 4 millions of pounds of sloe, liquorice and ash leaves are alleged to be annually mixed with tea before it is sold to retailers. The freight on tea from China to England is four pence a pound.

Oranges—The average crop of an acre of oranges trees is from 6 to 8000—When the Florida war is terminated by the expulsion of Indians, *if ever*, there will come into the market vast tracts of land well adapted to sugar and to the orange and other tropical fruits. There will be a great demand for these lands from the grain and cotton growing States bordering on Florida, and slave labor, in cultivating the orange, will be more profitable than in the culture of cotton or provisions—even more so than in the culture of tobacco, which at this time is the best agricultural business in this country. A sensible writer whose name we forget, in an interesting letter to the Hon. H. M. Breckenridge, M. C. from Pennsylvania, says that oranges will yield when well cultivated, $500 to the acre, on some of the now unoccupied lands in Florida.

Tobacco—The following item from the United States Gazette, a chaste and enlightened paper, will prove as a rich merchant used to say, an '*eye-sorer*' to some of our friends in Maryland. Since the agitation of the question of high duties on tobacco, and the attraction of public attention to the subject, it would seem that the Yankees who have settled in the West, have been guessing at the profits of the culture. There are those who are of opinion that the least said about it would have been the better for those who know how well it pays. "Let very well alone," say they. They believe that were the duties in Europe abolished, production here, for which there is so much of every sort of capacity, would fully keep pace with increased demand, and they even apprehend that so many would *rush*, as Americans are apt to do, to new objects, that the business would be overdone and the world glutted.

It would be well to ascertain whether this increase of the article in the warehouses at Philadelphia is the result altogether of increased production, or whether and to what degree it may be merely a diversion of the trade from other channels to the Atlantic markets, by means of more eligible routes along the Pennsylvania internal improvements.

*Tobacco business and its progress in Philadelphia*—We had occasion yesterday to look through the City Tobacco Warehouse, and was struck with the activity prevailing below in the inspector's apartments, and the immense amount of the weed stored away, tier over tier, in the second, third, and fourth stories of the immense buildings. While we rejoice at the success of the plan, on account of the profits now likely to result therefrom to the corporation, we are free to confess that these profits, though certainly consequent upon the success of the scheme, were not the principal objects in the great expenditure and considerable trouble of erecting the buildings and arranging the business. The promotion of business in Philadelphia, the establishment of a tobacco market here, with a strict inspection—these have have been secured, and the corporation is now being paid for her outlays of money and the devotion of her councilmen.

We were curious to know the progress of the business since 1838, and the following was the result of our examination for each year up to June the 10th, including, of course, less than half the business portion of the season:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1838, | 1574 | hhds. |
| 1839, | 1077 | " |
| 1840, | 2455 | " |
| 1841, | 2344 | " |

Thus we see that up to yesterday this season has yielded more than twice as much as 1838, and more than three times as much as 1839. The cause for the deficiency in 1839 was the shortness of the crop in the west the preceding year, owing to the protracted drought.

This year we have had very little heavy tobacco by the way of New Orleans. The pricipal receipts have been of the lighter tobacco from the west via the state improvements.—*U. S. Gaz.*

Tobacco Inspections.—By the annexed estimate of Tobacco inspections in Virginia to the 31st ult., it will be seen they exceed those for the same period last year, 2,017 hhds. From this, it would appear that the inspections for the current year would largely exceed those of the past—whereas it is confidently believed that the crop will fall short several thousand hogsheads. Messrs. Bagwell, Smith & Jones entertain this opinion, and as they remark in their N. B., the excess of inspections thus far in the year '41, may be accounted for in the rapidity with which the crop has been brought into market.

| May 31st. | 1840. | 1841. |
|---|---|---|
| Richmond passed and refused | 8,802 Hhds. | 9,408 Hhds. |
| Petersburg " " " | 10,062 " | 10.300 " |
| Lynchburg " " " | 5,392 " | 5,415 " |
| Farmville " " " | 2,331 " | 2,619 " |
| Clarksville " " " | 1,441 " | 2,128 " |
| All other places " " | 575 " | 750 " |
| | 28,603 | 30,620 |

Bagwell, Smith & Jones.

N. B. The crop has been hurried in rapidly this year, and think the entire inspections of the State, will fall short of last year 5a8,000 hhds.—*Richmond Whig.*

Cure for Murrain.—Thomas Forsyth, of Chatham, Canada, gives the following recipe for the cure of Murrain, which, he says, in nine cases out of ten, has proved successful. The person from whom he obtained it has cured a great many cattle in his vicinity, for which he charged $1 per head, and asked $10 for the recipe:

Recipe.—Give 1½ oz. pearlash, dissolved in 2 qts. of iron-water, (from blacksmith's trough.) If not better in 5 hours, give ½ an oz. more in 1 qt. water. The water should be warm. Give no drink but warm water, for two days. Give warm mash to eat.

Cure for the Pole Evil and Fistula.—R.W.Gardner, in the Tenn. Agriculturist, gives the following recipe for the cure of the above diseases, which he says is a universal and never failing cure:

"Take a lump of salt, say as large as an egg, the same size of hard soap; then take a quantity of polk root and boil it separately until it becomes a syrup, (in quantity a pint,) then mix the salt and soap with it so as to make a ball. Wash the place every morning for a week, and a cure is effected."

Prospect and Aspect of Ohio.—Extract from a traveller in Ohio to the editor of the American Farmer, dated Columbus, 14th June, 1841.

"The present season in this section has been since the 5th of May, with little exception, without rain, and most of the time extremely warm, giving a parched aspect to the country and crops. The roads are distressingly dusty, but they are, what most of them are not in rainy seasons, safely passable.

"It is a season, favorable to an examination of effects on vegetation from drought. Along the low and flat bottoms of rivers and creeks, crops look well, some indeed fine, but deteriorate as the land rises. In a country where nine-tenths of the surface has the aspect partially, and components almost exclusively, of river alluvion, it is no easy task to convey verbally correct ideas of its nature. From repeated observation on the great alluvial region of Ohio, I am induced to regard timber as recent on its surface. Trees are migratory, and have been slowly advancing westward from the mountains. The country between the Scioto and Miami, every where evince the former prairie physiognomy, which prevails in its primeval nakedness, more and more advancing westward.

"But the prairie character was only one of its periods. The deep immersion under water, and deposition of sand and pebble, the now prevailing components, preceded dry land. Immense bodies of primitive rocks lie scattered over the surface; transported masses, proving by their presence, revolutions at which the mind stands in awe when it contemplates. Wide spread, and some of them massive tumuli, and other artificial works attest, however, the long presence of man, who must have reached these regions after the existence of the present order of things."

Chinese silk Cotton.—We have had left with us a specimen of this new species of Cotton, which we would be pleased to show our friends. For fineness and beauty of texture, and length of staple, it is, without exception, the most superior article we have ever seen. Specimens of the plant, together with the cotton in the seed and boll, are to be seen at Messrs. Anderson, Walker & Co's. It differs from the common cotton and the Okre cotton both, in having no large branches—the plant growing in a straight stem, with the bolls growing in clusters around it, generally five in a cluster. It matures, also, more rapidly than common cotton, and consequently should not be planted earlier than the 12th or 20th of May. We deem it eminently worth a trial in this latitude.—*Memphis En.*

Patent Shingle Cutter.—When we called attention to this machine last week, we had not then seen it; we have since taken occasion to examine it and witness its performance. It is indeed very simple in its construction, but is only the more valuable on that account, since it requires no great mechanical skill to build one and put it in complete operation, either by water, horse, or hand power. The shingles which it turns out, are superior to any drawn by hand, and are fit for use as they come from the machine. With horse or water power, we suppose it would easily cut twenty or thirty thousand in a day. By lengthening the blade, it might be made to cut staves for barrels or tubs with the same facility. The following certificates furnished us by Mr. Torrance, confirm what we have said of it. The right for the county is for sale.

I do hereby certify that I have purchased of Messrs. Torrance one of D. C. McMillen & Co's. Patent machines for cutting Shingles—have applied water power to it—have had it in operation for several weeks, and have found that it performed all that was promised of it. It fulfils the recommendations given it by the said Torrance. It will cut one hundred shingles per minute, and as perfect as is desirable. Orestes Wilson.

*Charlestown, Va.* 1841.

The Clerk of Kenawa County certifies to the good character of Mr. Orestes Wilson.

Strawberries were in great abundance in the Cincinnati market on Thursday last. The delicious fruit is produced in great quantities in the vicinity, and according to the Chronicle, cart loads come in at once. Probably as many as two or three hundred bushels are sold in a single morning. One individual in that neighborhood sells $3000 worth in a season. He employs on some days a hundred persons to pick them. In plentiful seasons they are to be had at a very reasonable rate, about an average of 10 or 12 cents per quart.

About 7 or 8 hundred houses, of all descriptions, will be erected in Cincinnati in 1841, according to the Chronicle. As the demand for houses is very active, they are all rented before finished. They indicate an increase of population this year of about *five thousand* inhabitants.

Ten Rules of Life.—The following rules for practical life were given by Mr. Jefferson in a letter of advice to his namesake, Thomas Jefferson Smith, in 1827:

1. Never put off till to-morrow what you can do to-day.
2. Never trouble others to do what you can do yourself.
3. Never spend your money before you have it.
4. Never buy what you do not want because it is cheap.
5. Pride costs us much hunger, thirst and cold.
6. We never repent of eating too little.
7. Nothing is troublesome that we do willingly.
8. How much pain those evils cost us which never happened.
9. Take things always by their smooth handle.
10. When angry, always count ten before you speak.

Indian Corn.—According to the census returns, the annual crop of Indian Corn of North Carolina is *thirty-four millions of bushels.* In the production of this important item, therefore, N. C. stands second on the list—the annual crop of Tennessee, which is the largest producer, being upwards o forty-two millions of bushels.

Agriculture, aided by science, will make a little nation a great one.

Science must combine with practice to make a good farmer.

A wise Government will not be slow in fostering the agricultural interest.

All the energy of the hero and all the science of the philosopher may find scope in the cultivation of one farm.

From the Kentucky Farmer.

## A PRIZE ESSAY ON THE CULTIVATION OF TOBACCO.

*By R. Beatty.*—(CONCLUDED.)

Planters who are largely engaged in the culture of tobacco, will be under the necessity of raising it at a considerable distance from the place of housing it. In that case sleds will not be convenient for transporting it, and it would be a much better plan to have a wagon coupled so as to hold a very long body, and sufficiently high to hang the tobacco, after being put on sticks, across the body. The sticks should be filled with the appropriate number of plants, in the field where it grew, and put at once into the wagon, pressing them as close together as possible without bruising the leaves. This will protect the plants from becoming sun burned, and when the wagon arrives at the place of housing it, the tobacco may at once be transferred to the place where it is to be cured. It would be most convenient to have two wagons, so that one may be filled in the field while the other is hauling and discharging its load, and returning. So, also, if there be hands enough, the smaller ones may be heaping the tobacco, while others are engaged in putting it on sticks, and conveying it to the place of housing it. If the tobacco house be so constructed as to admit the wagons to pass through the centre, additional facilities will be furnished for transferring the tobacco to the place where it is to be cured.

Tobacco plants may be split during the heat of the day, without injury. It is only liable to be *sun-burned* after it is cut. And hence the splitting process may progress, while part of the hands are engaged in hanging that which was cut in the morning. When the afternoon has so far progressed that tobacco may safely be cut without the risk of sun burning, (which is usually about four or five o'clock in August, and somewhat earlier in September,) the cutting process should commence, and be completed as soon as possible, so as to give time for the plants to fall sufficiently to be handled the same evening, or the next day, before the sun has attained sufficient power to injure them. The first cutting of the afternoon in the early part of the season, can usually be hauled and hung the same evening. That part of it which has not fallen sufficiently to be handled without bruising or breaking, should be suffered to lie in the field, without heaping, till the next day.

It is usual, when there is not time to hang all the tobacco during the same evening it is cut, let a part of it lie over till morning to be hung while the dew is drying off that in the field. This may be done to advantage if hauled on sleds, provided care be taken to prevent it from heating during the night. If suffered to lie in large heaps, it will be greatly injured in the course of one night. To guard against this casualty, it should be spread in long rows not more than three or four plants deep, when the weather is very warm. In cool weather the danger of heating is not so great. A little experience will teach the tobacco planter to guard against the casualty of which I have been speaking. It is very important that this should be done, as it is completely ruinous to so much of the tobacco as may become heated to a high degree, as it will do if suffered to lie in large heaps over night.

There are two modes of treating tobacco when it is cut, one is to hang it on scaffolds, exposed to the weather; the other is to hang it at once in suitable houses.

The former method must, of necessity, be resorted to where there is a scarcity of house room. By hanging sometimes on a scaffold, the tobacco commences curing and can be stowed much closer in houses than it can be, with safety, when first cut. But it is subject to serious disadvantages. Those parts which are exposed to the sun are liable to be sun burned, and much of it may, therefore, be injured on the scaffold. Another injury, and a most material one, is, that if suffered to remain on the scaffold till the leaves begin to cure, they are liable to be injured by the dews which fall every night; and still more by a rain, if one should happen to fall. If the tobacco is housed from the scaffold before it begins to cure, not much is gained in point of room, when sowed in the tobacco house. If suffered to hang on the scaffold till partly cured, it may be much injured by rains and dews.

The safest way, therefore, is to put it in houses or under sheds, as soon as it is cut. But here again care must be taken to avoid another casualty, that of being *house burned*. It is stated in the Farmer's Guide, page 265, that if it is intended "to cure by fire, the tobacco is carried immediately from the field to the house, hung on sticks, as before described, and these sticks crowded as close together on the tier as they can possibly be, so as to exclude all air from the tobacco. It remains in this situation until the leaves of the plants become yellow, or of the color of hickory leaves just before they fall. This will generally happen in four or five days, when the sticks must be spread and placed at their proper distance in the house." There never was a greater error than that contained in the above extract. Tobacco thus housed, would be completely ruined long before the five days should have elapsed. If intended to be cured without fire, the house should be as open as possible for the free admission of air. The sticks on which the tobacco is hung should be placed from eight to twelve inches apart, according to the size of the tobacco, so that the air could circulate freely between the ranges of sticks. It should be continued in this open order until the tobacco is partially cured, when it may be rehung in much closer order, so as to make room for the later cutting. If hung in open sheds, with tight roofs, so much the better, so that the rain is prevented from beating in on the tobacco, which may be done by setting up fence rails or rough plank against the open sides of the shed.

If intended to be cured by fire, the house should be rendered as tight as possible, in all parts, except the roof, through which the smoke must escape. But instead of being crowded together, as recommended in the extract given above, it should have space enough to prevent the plants on the different sticks from pressing hard against each other, after the tobacco has completely fallen. Instead of suffering the tobacco to hang four or five days before fire is put under it, the house should be filled as soon as possible, and fire put under it immediately, to prevent the danger of house burning. For the first few days the fire should be moderate, till the edge of the leaves turn of a yellow color. The fire should then be gradually raised and the house kept sufficiently warm to cure the tobacco in a few days. In making kite-foot tobacco, the rule is, I believe, that the tobacco, stalk and all, must be cured in forty-eight hours from the time the fires are raised, which, as I have already remarked, must be when the leaves begin to turn yellow around the edges. After thus commencing to change color the entire leaf very soon assumes a beautiful yellow hue, and the object is to cure it before it turns to a nutmeg brown. If the curing is not very speedy, it will, or a great part of it change to the latter color before the operation is completed.

The next thing to be done, after the tobacco is housed and cured, is stripping. This must be delayed till the stem as well as the leaf of the tobacco is thoroughly cured. Stripping can only be performed when tobacco is in such high *case* as to render the stems perfectly pliable, or at least such a portion of them as will supply a sufficient quantity of *tying leaves*, that is, leaves to tie the tobacco in *hands*. To perform this operation neatly, the stem of the leaf with which the hand is tied should be soft and pliant. As seasons for stripping are precarious, whenever tobacco, after being sufficiently cured, comes into *case*, a quantity for future stripping should be taken down, and packed in close bulk, with the tails in the centre and the buts of the stalks out. This bulk should be enclosed by the walls of the house on two or three sides, and plank on the other, and should be well stuffed all around between the enclosure and buts, so as to exclude the air. Thus packed away, tobacco will remain in *case* for a long time, but care must be taken not to pack it down when in too damp order, otherwise it will go through a heat, and be greatly injured, unless it be stripped out in the course of a few days. If put down in proper order, it may be stripped out at leisure, provided it is not packed in bulk before the weather has become cool, say November or December. When stripped and tied in hands it must be put in bulk, lapping the tails in the middle and leaving the heads all on the outside of the bulk, so that they can become thoroughly dry. If not in too high order when put in bulk, as above directed, it may be suffered to remain till February, when it should be hung on sticks, the hands as close as they can be conveniently placed to each other without pressing them together, and hung in the tobacco house, leaving the sticks so far apart as to admit the air to circulate between them. In this situation the tobacco will become thoroughly dry in a few days. It must be left hanging until a rain shall again bring it *in case*, it will be observed that the *leaf*, in contradistinction to the *stem*, will first come *in case*, whilst the stem will be found still dry and brittle. This is precisely the order in which tobacco should be, when it is to be finally bulked down for market or *prising* in hogsheads.

It should now be put down in a very large bulk, which may include the planter's entire crop. The number of course may be six, eight, or any larger number, and the whole should be enclosed by the walls of the house and plank, and closely surrounded and covered with soft straw, so as perfectly to exclude the air. In this condition it may be kept for any length of time, and will be ready at all times for hauling to market in the *hand* or *prising*. One precaution only will be necessary. When the cover of the bulk is taken off for the purpose of taking out a part of the tobacco for prising or sale, the entire course or courses, on the top, should be taken off smoothly, and the cover carefully replaced. This is necessary to prevent the top of the bulk from becoming too dry. When *prising* in the summer, some elder bushes may be spread over the bulk to keep the tobacco damp. Tobacco prepared as herein directed, may be kept any number of years in bulk, or may be transferred to hogsheads and kept for any length of time, not only without injury, but will constantly improve by age.

It should be remarked that to make tobacco of a very superior quality, great care should be taken when the stripping process is going on, to separate all the injured or defective leaves from the prime tobacco. To this end every plant should pass through the hands of a good judge of tobacco, who should *cull* out all the injured and defective leaves, which should be kept and sold separately. The balance of the leaves may be stripped and tied by small hands, who are not skilled in the quality of tobacco. As many persons should be employed in *culling* as may be necessary to furnish employment to all the less skilful hands. Sometimes, especially in kite foot tobacco, three different qualities should be made.

I have now gone through the entire process of tobacco culture, in which I have endeavored to include every thing which can be of *practical* use to the tobacco planter; and have gone as much into detail as will enable him, with a little practice and the exercise of a sound judgment, to understand and apply the whole process to the best advantage.

It is usual to plant tobacco on our rich Kentucky soil, for several years in succession, on the same ground. Tobacco is an exhausting crop, and ought not, too frequently, to be planted on the same ground. Experience will soon show when the crop should be changed. When it becomes necessary to do so, tobacco should be followed by a wheat crop, and the wheat sown thickly with clover the following spring. The clover crop should be continued for at least two or three years, and then should have a coat of manure in the fall, and be ploughed in, and suffered to lie till spring, when it would again be in good condition for tobacco.

A. BEATTY.

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## CORN COBS FOR CATTLE.

From the Southern Planter.

C. T. BOTTS—*My Dear Sir*,—I am much pleased with your recommendation of cob meal in the last number of the Planter. I am perfectly satisfied of the value of it. Having understood that Col. Burfoot, of Chesterfield, never wasted a cob, but considered it capital feed, I took some pains to discover his mode of using them. It is as follows: Whenever he shells corn for mill, the cobs are thrown into a half hogshead of salt and water, to which his cows have access. By the time he sends to mill again, there is plenty of room for more cobs. I have tried this plan with great success. The cobs are badly soaked by the salt water, before they are eagerly devoured by my cattle. I would as sood think of throwing away my fodder as my corn cobs.

Yours, A. B. S.

We have understood, upon inquiry, that Col. Burfoot now boils his cobs, instead of soaking them. He breaks them with an axe, and throws them into his feed kettle, and we are assured that there is no portion of its contents that are preferred to these bits of corn cob.

These plans are no doubt both good; much better than throwing away an article which contains so much nutriment; but, where it could be done conveniently, we should greatly prefer to relieve the animal from the labor and trouble, which he frequently only half performs, of grinding the cob. Besides, when ground, it is food for either horse or cattle. If its nutritious qualities are admitted, there is surely as much reason in grinding the cob as in grinding the grain.

### The Rose-Bug.

*To the Editor of the American Farmer:*

This little insect wherever it is known at all is known to be extremely destructive to some other flowers as well as the rose, and is sometimes so numerous as to destroy all the early cherries, the hautboys, the grapes, and sometimes the more delicate varieties of the peach. Many years ago I have often lost all these fruits except some of the varieties of the peach by these destructive insects. Of late years they have done me little or no injury, and they are nearly extirpated from my premises—they are only to be seen at the places of their destruction—these are *Linden trees when in blossom.* When these trees first begin to blossom about my yard and garden, at one of them over a hard naked walk. I was surprised to find the rose bug, which had been vastly numerous and destructive for many years before, dead in great quantities under it—as many as a pint or quart might be swept up under it at a time *dead.* My first impression was, that the bugs died about the linden tree after depositing their eggs and terminating their natural career, but such is not the fact, and I now speak with confidence after several years observation and experience when I say, the blossom of this tree destroys them, and will extirpate or nearly so the race from its immediate vicinity, on the farm on which they grow. This fact seems to be out of the ordinary course of nature, for we are taught to believe that all animals in a natural state are led by the wise instinct of nature to avoid that which will poison or destroy them. In rushing into the enjoyment of the delicious fragrance and honey of this flower, they precipitate themselves on their own destruction.

I state the *fact,* for the information of florists and fruiterers, and hope that those better skilled in philosophy and natural history, may solve the seeming heterodoxy of it.

On visiting Mr. George Law's residence at the west end of your town some days since, which may well be styled the "*multum in parvo*" of good and pretty things, I could but ask the question why our brother farmers should send to New England for pigs, when they may find all the European improved varieties in Mr. Law's possession, bred with great care, and which may be bought at prices much lower than the prices at the north? Is a thing better in proportion to the distance you go after it, and the risk of its loss you run in transporting it—or is an animal bred in Europe and costing thirty guineas, with the cost of transportation added—better than the same animal bred in this country from the same parents at a cost of twenty dollars? This is another problem which I will thank you, Mr. Editor, to solve. T. E.

*Poplar Grove, 18th June, 1841.*

[The interesting fact contained in the first part of the above communication from our respected correspondent, is worthy of the attention of those to whom he refers the consideration of the subject, and we would be gratified to hear from any scientific or practical florist relative thereto. In respect to the second branch of the subject, which our correspondent has referred to us to solve, a moment's reflection will show the correctness of the position assumed—It will do very well for breeders to incur the expense and risk of fresh importations, in order to secure fresh crosses, and to prevent breeding in-and-in to too great an extent—but the farmer whose object is merely to secure a good breed for the purposes of his own plantation, can, after securing a stock on which to build, at a trifling cost in the occasional purchase of a fresh male, which can be obtained from breeders in this vicinity, continue the improvement of his stock in any of its branches. As the Fall is approaching, planters at the South and Southwest who prefer that period for making their purchases of stock, can through the Publisher of the Farmer, procure most of the improved breeds of Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, &c., as also Agricultural Implements, Field and Garden Seeds, &c. on the best terms, and at the lowest rates when the cash is forwarded therefor, or authority to draw for cost thereof after shipment, on some responsible house, and the necessary arrangements are made for the safety and accommodation of animals that may be shipped.

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Good Sentiment.—Agriculture is the nursery of patriotism and virtue.

Cotton.—Georgia Sea Island cotton is of a dull butter tint, the filament being three times longer than Indian cotton wood. The fibres are cylindrico-spiral, and hence the ease with which they are twisted into cotton thread.

Georgia Upland cotton is good for coarse yarns. The staple is short, light and feeble. It was called for a long time Bowed, from the fact that it was separated from the seed by the blows of a bow-string.

Tennessee cotton is pretty near the same as Georgia Upland, except that it is cleaner and the staple a little longer.

New-Orleans cotton is superior to these last in every particular, and may be said to occupy a middle point between Sea Island and Georgia upland, except that it is cleaner and the staple a little longer.

Pernambuco cotton has a fine long staple, clean and uniform, and yarns made from it are in great request among stocking weavers.

Demerara, Bernice, and Maranham cottons are fine and glossy, and well cleaned. It is spun into a fair stout yarn.

Bahia cotton is better than these two.

Surinam cotton has a long staple, and is faintly tinged with yellow. It is clean and sought after by the hosiers.

Egyptian cotton is an improved species of wool from the seeds of all other countries. It is nearly as long and fine as Sea Island, though not well cleaned.

West India cotton is from the Bourbon seed—the staple is fine and silky, but not well prepared.

Barbadoes cotton has a short staple, but is silky and strong. It appears in the market with much husk.

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American Wool Product—The New York Tribune justly remarks, that to those who have paid the subject but little attention the amount of money invested in the production of Wool within the United States will seem surprising. It is very generally believed, that this is quite a secondary branch of our general interest, instead of one of the most fruitful sources of our wealth, and best deserving the cherishing protection of our government. As shown by the returns of the late Census we have in this country, exclusive of North Carolina, Michigan and Kentucky, 19,085,962 sheep; and taking ten dollars as the average value of land necessary to sustain a sheep and make a fair allowance for the price of the animals themselves, for the labor necessary for their proper superintendence, with that required to prepare their product for its first market, which are as much part of the investment as the land which sustains them. the aggregate amount of capital invested in this branch of industry will be at least two hundred millions of dollars. This is certainly an immense sum, and well deserves the attention of the General Gonvernment.

At present England supplies us annually with some ten millions worth of broadcloths, and after all chooses to import her Wool from the Continent to the entire exclusion of our own. In 1839 her entire import of this article was 57,395,944 pounds, and while we had some 40,000,000 pounds of Wool remaining at home, nearly two-fifths of the whole Woolen Manufactures of Great Britain came to the United States. And yet we have only about $15,000,000 invested in Woolen Manufactures. Of the aggregate amount of Wool grown in the United States in 1839, New York produced 4,012,144 pounds; Ohio 3,650,970; Vermont 3,257,595, which, in proportion to her population, is much the largest amount grown in any State; Pennsylvania 3,076,783; Virginia 2,972,944; Maine 1.495,551; New Hamphshire 1,260,988, Indiana 1,102,200; Massachusetts 1,055,591; Tennessee 1,029,526; and the other States various amounts between the 893,675 pounds of Connecticut and the 45,524 of Louisiana.

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Disease in Oats called "Sedging"—"There is a disease by which oats are sometimes extensively affected, called 'Sedging:' the oats beard well, and continue for some time apparently to thrive, but soon get into a bushy state, and the leaves become broad, like flags or 'sedge.' Upon examining the roots, they are found diseased and full of tubercles, which, upon being opened, contain a reddish powder and animalculæ;—the plants, incapable of bringing their seed to perfection, continue some time in this state and then die away, reducing the crop, both in quantity and quality, to almost nothing. Potato oats are more liable than others to this disease, and early crops have been attacked, while those of very inferior quality, and cut green, have escaped. Were a discovery to be made of the cause and cure of the disease, it would confer an obligation on the farming interest to make it known."

*Note.*—In our experience of this disease in oats, we have always observed its recurrence on the same portion of the field; and believing it from this circumstance to be a local affection, we have, by *local draining,* succeeded in effecting a perfect cure. The presence of the insects we conceive to be the effect, and not the cause of the disease.—*Ed. Ag. Jour.*

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The Lindens.—The English Linden is now in full bloom, and the air in the vicinity of that kind of trees is loaded with rich perfumes from their odorous blossoms. The row in front of the State House is in fine order; the timely application of tobacco juice has been so successful, that very few worms have been seen this season; while in many parts of the city a neglect of this, the only remedy at hand, has allowed the common enemy to take full possession, and to strip the trees as if a fire had passed over them; and the unsightliness of the trees, which might with care be so beautiful, is not the only evil—while the trees are being stripped, the canker worms, that have "waxed fat and kicked," descend from the branches by long attenuated cords, alight upon the wee wee bonnets of the ladies, or find footing on the coat of a gentleman; "tickle the ears" of some careless passenger, or soil the delicate shoe of some fair pedestrian, "making night hideous," and "deforming the day delightless." These are evils of magnitude, and if they do not cry aloud, they make those who find a monster creeping over their cravats, or under their veils, cry out for very fear.

There is nothing like tobacco.—*Phil. U. S. Gazette.*

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Transplanting trees—Many trees are lost by setting them too deep in their new bed. There is a natural anxiety to do all that can be done to make a young fruit or ornamental tree live and flourish. By this anxiety, many people are influenced to place the roots deep, and to make a hollow or cup of earth around the trunk, thinking thus to give roots greater protection and abundant moisture. Perhaps the particular objects they have in view are thus accomplished. But they, by this course, place the roots where they are too cold, and cannot perform their proper offices. The most experienced nurserymen in this vicinity inform us that the lateral or horizontal roots should be placed about on a level with the surface of the ground; and that the other roots should be allowed to take the same relative position in the ground that they occupied before the tree was taken up. After the tree has been properly placed, earth up over the roots, letting the ground slope from the trunk. It is a good course to dig a hole, and to fill it up by replacing the earth, putting in other earth more fertile. Small stones, in the bottom of the holes have been found eminently serviceable to the growth and health of trees. Orchards have flourished well where the trees have been placed upon the surface of the ground without digging, and then a load of soil put upon the roots of each tree. Avoid getting them much below the surface of the surrounding soil.

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Corn Laws.—Now that the prospect of a good crop of winter grain is opening on our farmers, all feel interested to know the chance of shipping a goodly portion to England, especially since the British ministry have proposed a reduction in the import duties on grain. The following extract of a letter, written by a gentleman in London, whose official station gives him an opportunity to see and to judge, would seem to indicate that ministerial action is not to be seconded, though ere long the duties must fall. London, May 17.

We are in great agitation here. Ministers have proposed an alteration of the corn laws, and sugar and timber duties. And although the first debate, which is on sugar, is not through, they know they will be beaten by twenty-five to forty votes, and wish to resign; but the Queen, who has an absolute antipathy to the Tories, objects, and has refused to accept their resignations. If they go out now they will come in again in a short time, considerably strengthened. But if they pass the poor law, and then dissolve, their enemies, who vote for the law in the House of Commons, and oppose it at the Hustings, will beat them in a new Parliament. But still the corn laws are doomed to a change before long.

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It is said that the Americans who went to India to introduce our mode of rearing and preparing [illegible], have returned, and declare the project cannot su

### Large and Small Hogs.

To the Publishers of the Tennessee Agriculturist:

Was it the large or small Berkshires that Mr. Fanning fed against Dr. Martin's Woburn's? The Doctor understands feeding well, and his hogs must be very large and take on flesh very fine, but I have no doubt public sentiment will be corrected in Kentucky, and in the west generally 'ere long, with regard to the size of the hogs, or the size that is most profitable for the former. The Dr. I believe recommends the large hog to drive south, and gives as a reason that it costs no more to take on a drove of large hogs, than one of small size; but it is doubted whether hogs weighing 600 lbs. could be drove south at all, as the roads are remarkably rough, and their feet would wear out in consequence of the great weight of their carcase; another objection to taking large hogs south, it is very doubtful whether the meat could be cured—I mean salted sufficiently to the bone before it would spoil. We find it difficut, yes, indeed; some seasons very difficult to cure the joints of large hogs in this place, and still further south it would be worse; and supposing the pork of such large hogs could be cured, who wants to purchase hams and shoulders of hogs weighing 600 to 800 lbs. for family use, or even hogs weighing 400 lbs.? There is now great pains taken in this place by pork packers to make fine bacon, and all who understand the business will not purchase large hogs at all. The weight generally preferred is 200 to 250 lbs. nett, and by many, hogs that are small in the bone, of medium size, well fattened, weighing 175 lbs. nett, are purchased in preference, at as high a price, if not higher, than those large hogs; therefore, I am at a loss to see any good reason for raising large hogs, or for increasing the size of the Berkshire hog any thing over the medium size, say 300 lbs. nett, to which weight they will attain at fifteen months old. Yours, very truly,

*Cincinnati, O., May*, 1841. John Mahard, Jr.

Reply and Remarks.—The distinction of "*large*" and "*small*" Berkshires has not yet been known in Tennessee, as varieties of this noble family. To be sure, some of our Berkshires are much larger than others, but still we call all Berkshires of the requisite pedigrees, shape and color. You will see from the May No. of the Agriculturist, that the dam of the pigs fed against Dr. Martin's Woburns, was under a year old when she brought them, and had lost at least two months in growth by the passage from England. The sire also was but 8 months old when he went to the sow. We should consider the dam and sire at present about medium size Bershires.

Your remarks on the common sized hogs we think capital, and fear not the sentiments will prevail in the west. It is well known we have contended from the commencement of the Berkshire discussion, that the hog, to mature early, of easy keep, and that would weigh from 175 to 400 lbs. when fat was the right size for the western farmer. Every thing that has been said, has confirmed us in our former convictions, and we have not the least fear but the doctrine will be entirely orthodox amongst the most intelligent breeders. There are French and Russian hogs in Tennessee, almost as large as little cows, but every one who owns them wishes to get clear of them. It has been demonstrated that they make much less pork to the quantity of food than the smaller breeds. The common land pikes of the country are preferable for the farmer. A serious objection to the very large hogs, which we do not remember to have noticed, is the uncertainty of saving the pigs. Large sows are not noted for bringing many pigs ata littler, and what they have they are apt to overlay, trample to death, or destroy in some way. The preferences to the medium sized hog are so apparent to the experienced farmers, that to mention all of them would insult intelligence. T. F., Ed.

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Hogs.—It has been affirmed that hogs do not thrive well if confined in a pen and soiled with clover; for ourself we are not a believer in this faith, unless where from neglect an abuse of this kind of feeding takes place. When the hog roams at large he has a chance of being his own physician, in the fields or woods on which he may graze he finds numerous herbs and other substances which serve as medicaments to correct the enervating effects of his exclusive vegetable diet; and it is, therefore, but reasonable, when he is cut off from these, that he should be furnished with substitutes to keep down the baneful effects of the crudities of those substances which he receives into his stomach. All vegetable bodies which are edible are charged with more or less of acidities, the which, if permitted to remain uncorrected, will prey upon and vitiate the digestive organs. At this point, then, nature must be assisted, and it may easily be done. Rotten wood, charcoal, chalk, if placed in a convenient part of the pen will be readily partaken of by its tenants, and will preserve them in health. In addition to these it will be found serviceable to mix moderate portions of flour of sulphur and copperas occasionally with their messes.

If the hogs be confined in a pen altogether, they cannot be kept with too much regard to their comfort and cleanliness, for although when permitted to range they luxuriin mud and filth, under the former circumstances, their bedding should be frequently changed, and their bodies in warm weather receive the benefit of periodical ablutions. With these precautions, and proper feed, to be given at regular intervals, there is no question but that they will not only thrive well, but prove a profitable stock to any farmer who may thus try the experiment of raising them. *Western Farmer.*

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### Measuring Corn.

*Middlesex County, April* 20, 1841.

To the Editor of the Southern Planter.:

Dear Sir—Having seen the rule of William Murray, esq. of South Carolina for measuring a corn house, which was published in the Southern Agriculturist, and copied into your paper, with all due deference, I will submit to your readers some remarks on the subject. I do not know the principles upon which Mr. Murray based his calculations, except that two barrels of corn in the ear will shell out precisely one barrel. It seems to me, however, his rule upon any principle falls a little short of the true quantity of shelled corn, allowing it to shell out only one half. The size of the bulk of corn, given by him, is 12 feet long, 11 feet broad, and 6 feet deep, consequently it contains 792 cubic feet, or 1,268,576 cubic inches. Divide these cubic inches of his bulk of corn by 2,150, which are the cubic inches of a bushel, and you will have 636½ bushels of corn in the ear, and 318¼ bushels of shelled corn. The difference between us is small, it is true, his being 633 6-10 bushes in the ear, and 316 8-10 of shelled corn. It ought to be borne in mind that both his and my calculations, so far, are based upon the supposition, that corn in the ear will shell out just half its quantity, which, I think, is incorrect. In this, it seems to me, consists the principal defect of his rule. If the experiment be made carefully, it will be discovered, that corn in the ear will shell out a little more than half. For this surplus, Mr. Murray's rule has no provision.

The following, as a general rule, is submitted to the consideration of your readers, to ascertain how much a corn house, cart body, or bulk of corn of any size, will shell out. 21,500 cubic inches will contain ten bushels of shelled corn, but the same space, filled, with corn in the ear, will shell out a little more than five bushels. These 21,500 cubic inches contain 12 cubic feet and 764 cubic inches. Two barrels or ten bushels in the ear, will, generally in shelling, overrun just about these 764 cubic inches. Therefore, after levelling the corn in the house, multiply the length and breadth together and this product by the depth, which will give the cubic feet of the bulk of corn; then divide this last product by 12, and the quotient will be the number of barrels of shelled corn the house, cart, or bulk contains. If there be a remainder after the division, it will be so many twelfths of a barrel of shelled corn.

EXAMPLE.

12 feet long.
11 feet broad.

132

6 feet deep.

Divisor 12 ) 792 cubic feet.

66 barrels of shelled corn.
5

330 bushels of shelled corn.

Between Mr. Murray's calculation and this, it will be seen, there are 13 2-10 bushels difference of shelled corn. This difference, however, arises principally from the fact, that he made no allowance for the overrunning of the corn in the ear. According to my calculation, 53 bushels in the ear, will shell out about 27½ bushels instead of 36½. This rule, I think, is sufficiently accurate to enable a farmer to estimate the amount of his crop after it is housed, without the trouble of measuring it.

Respectfully, yours, George Northam.

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### Grasses.

We copy the following extracts from "a Discourse before the Chester County (Penn.) Cabinet of Natural Science, by Wm. Darlington, M. D."

"I propose to attempt a cursory notice of the character, properties, and importance to man, of a single tribe, or family, of the vegetable creation, known to the naturalists by the name of *Graminea*, or the true grasses; and while I calculate with some confidence, upon a fellow-feeling among the *Botanical* portion of the audience, I am not without a hope, that, in a district so distinguished for its agricultural advancement, the subject will also be found to possess a degree of *general* interest.

Before entering into particulars, however, it may be useful to make some preliminary explanations—or, as the politicians say, 'to define our position.' The term *grass*, in our vernacular tongue, is frequently used in a vague sense, to designate every kind of herbage found in our meadows and pastures. Hence, we often hear people speak of clover, lucerne, and other plants which have no botanical affinity with the *true* grasses, as though they really belonged to that remarkable tribe of vegetables. But such is not the language of naturalists; and ought not to be, of any well-informed person. An accurate knowledge of objects can neither be acquired nor communicated, without precision in the use of terms. The distinctive characters of that family of plants of which we propose to treat, are now well understood, and have been satisfactorily defined.

Whenever we meet with a plant having a cylindrical, jointed stem, with the joints solid, and the intervening portions hollow, or, in a few instances, filled with a pith-like substance,—the leaves alternate, one originating at each joint, embracing the stem with its base, and forming a sheath which is slit on one side down to its origin,—and the flowers protected by those peculiar envelopes, known by the name of chaff,—we may take it for granted that we have before us a *true* grass. Brief and simple as is this definition, it will be found to contain the most obvious characteristics of the tribe; sufficient, it is believed, to distinguish it from all others. While we are on the subject, however, a few additional traits may perhaps be adverted to, with propriety. The *cuticle*, or skin of the grasses, (for they have no bark, properly so called,) contains a considerable portion of *silex*, as is shown by its vitrification, when stacks or other dense masses of unthrashed grain are burnt. A sort of grass is produced from this silex, which preserves the form of the plant even to its minutest parts. The nerves or veins in the leaves of this family, are all nearly parallel—in consequence of which, those appendages (i. e. the leaves,) are entire, generally narrow, elongated, and more or less linear in their form. The flowers are mostly small, disposed in little clusters or spikelets, and these spikelets are variously arranged, in spikes, racemes, or loose panicles. Each spikelet—consisting sometimes of one, but more commonly of two, three, or many florets—is usually embraced or supported at base, by two chaffy pieces called *glumes*; and each floret is immediately protected by two somewhat similar chaffy coverings, which, for the sake of distinction, are denominated *paleæ*. These chaffy coverings of the flowers and seeds of the grasses, are wholly unlike the delicate and showy floral envelopes of most other plants, and seem to be, in fact, the mere stunted vestiges of abortive leaves, or rather of their sheathes, closely crowded together."

"Having thus hastily glanced at some of the more striking features of the extensive tribe, technically denominated grasses, and the characters by which they are distinguished from other plants, I flatter myself we shall have no difficulty in recognizing any member of that family which may come in our way. It will be no news, indeed, to any of us to be told that "Red-top," "Timothy," and "Fox-tail," are grasses; and we all, perhaps, may be aware, that our cultivated oats, barley, wheat and rye, and even rice, belong to the same category: but the fact may not be equally familiar to every one, that our Indian corn and broom corn, the sugar cane and the bamboo, are also true and genuine grasses. Much as these last mentioned plants seem to differ from the multitude of common grasses, the disciplined eye of the botanist perceives at a glance, that they all belong to the same family; and indeed, so eminently natural is the whole

tribe, i. e. so strong is the general resemblance in the characters and habits of its members, that superficial observers, finding it so much easier to adopt them, than to verify the crude notions of the vulgar, have actually supposed several species to be continually and reciprocally changing into each other."

"In an agricultural point of view, the superior value of the grasses as materials for pasture and hay, is owing to the large quantity of saccharine matter with which they abound, about the time of flowering; and which is the source of that rich, sweet odor, observable in well-preserved hay. This saccharine matter, which pervades the whole plant before flowering, and is most perfectly elaborated at that epoch, is designed to be ultimately concentrated and deposited in the seeds, chiefly in the form of farina; and hence we find the herbage of comparatively little value after the fruit is fully matured. The skilful agriculturist, therefore, when he wishes to have good hay, cuts his grass at the moment when the nutritious juices are most perfect, and while they are diffused throughout the plant. But when his main object is the seed, as in our cultivated grains, he of course postpones his harvest until the career of vegetation is finished. It is needless to enlarge on the importance of the herbage of the grasses, in supplying the food of our domestic animals, and, indirectly, the animal portion of our own food. I will, however, mention those species which are deemed of chief value in our meadows and pastures, naming them in what I consider the order of their excellence. 1. The meadow, or Green Grass, erroneously called 'Blue Grass,' in Kentucky, (*Poa pratensis, L.*) 2. Timothy, or the 'Herd's Grass,' of the Northern States (*Phleum pratense, L.*) 3. Orchard Grass (*Dactylis glomerata, L.*) 4. Meadow Fescue (*Festuca pratensis, L.*) 5. Blue Grass, (*Poa compressa, L.*) 6. Ray Grass, (*Lolium perenne, L.*) 7. Herd's Grass, of Penna., often called 'Red-top;' the 'Bent Grass,' of the English, (*Agrostis vulgaris, L.*)—and 8. Sweet-scented Vernal Grass, (*Anthoxanthum odoratum, L.*) Those generally cultivated here, are the Timothy and Orchard Grass; and occasionally we see the Ray and Herd's Grass, or Red-top, though these last are not so much esteemed. The others are completely naturalized; and when the soil is either originally fertile or adequately improved, the best of them, viz: the Meadow Grass and the Fescue, soon appear spontaneously in our pastures, and supersede the artificial ones."

"The least valuable, perhaps, of *Cerealiæ*, or those grasses which are cultivated here for the sake of the seeds, is the common Oats, (*Avena sativa, L.*) This grain is lighter and less perfect with us, than it is in the north of Europe, and is almost entirely appropriated here, to the feeding of domestic animals; but in less favored climes, it contributes largely and directly to the sustenance of man. The better quality of this grain is sometimes malted, when the demand warrants or rewards the labor; and a small portion is manufactured into meal, as an article of diet for the sick; but both these operations are very limited in our country.

"Ascending in the scale of value, we next find Barley (*Hordeum vulgare, L.*)—a grain which, in some regions, is extensively used for bread, and more or less as food for horses and other stock; but in our own country, it is almost exclusively employed in the manufacture of a rich potation, known to us all by the names of Beer, Ale and Porter. The immense crops produced in the middle and northern States, are nearly all destined for the breweries, a comparatively small portion being used in the distilleries. To prepare the grain for these establishments, it must undergo the process of malting, or incipient vegetation, in order to form the sugar, which is the source of the alcoholic strength of fermented and distilled liquors. It is found that when seeds begin to germinate, the farina or mealy portion is partly converted into sugar, by diminishing its carbon and augmenting the proportion of its hydrogen and oxygen; and this saccharine transmutation is precisely the operation of malting. The skill of the malster consists in arresting the germination, at the critical moment, when the fermentation of sugar is most complete and abundant. This he does by drying it in a kiln.

"The grain next superior in importance, being used to a considerable extent in making bread, is Rye, (*Secale cereale, L.*) In our own State, from the force of custom, or prejudice, and the greater abundance of wheat, we are in the habit of undervaluing the bread made of this grain. But in many districts, where the soil is better adapted to the plant, rye is very generally used, and highly esteemed. It is also employed to a most mischievous extent in the production of the ardent spirit called *whiskey*. In this case, the preliminary operation of malting, though sometimes practiced, is generally dispensed with as being too costly. The grain is merely chopped, or coarsely ground, and, in conjunction with a small per centage of malt, is subjected to fermentation; by which process, also, the farina loses a portion of its carbon, and becomes sufficiently saccharine to yield large quantities of impure alcohol. So great is the amount of ardent spirit procured from this grain, and so tremendous the abuse resulting from the practice, that it may be doubted, on the whole, whether rye does not contribute more largely to the *destruction* than to the *sustenance* of human life. Certain it is, that by the conversion of its wholesome farina into an intoxicating draught, it is made a potent instrument of physical and moral evil—a most prolific source of disease, misery and crime. All these mischiefs, however, arise from the misapplication and abuse of a positive good; for which man himself must be held accountable, and must expect the penalties inseparable from folly and wickedness.

"The next most valuable plant among the *Cerealia* is, perhaps, our Indian Corn (*Zea Mays, L.*) And, indeed, in the districts most favorable to its culture, it may be said to rival wheat itself in importance. Those who are not in the habit of regarding the vegetable kingdon with a botanical eye, may possibly be surprised to hear this plant enumerated among the *Grasses;* yet, if they will advert to the definition already given, they will find the Indian Corn to be a genuine member of the Gramineous tribe. It presents, indeed, one of the few instances in which the stem is solid with pith, instead of being hollow or fistular between the nodes; but in every essential feature it will be found on examination to be a true and undoubted grass. The same remark applies to the Broom Corn, the Sugar Cane, and some others, in which the culm is filled with pith. In a district like this, where every occupant of a field or garden, cultivates his crop of Indian corn, it would be wholly superfluous to dwell on the excellence and manifold uses of this universal favorite. Suffice it to say, that while it is the most productive of our cultivated grains, every portion of the plant has its value in rural and domestic economy. The large pithy culm about the time of flowering, is replete with a rich saccharine juice—from which, no doubt, a considerable quantity of sugar might be extracted. The entire herbage is, therefore, highly esteemed as a nutritious food for cattle; the ears, or spikes of fruit, afford a choice treat to the epicure, even before they arrive at maturity; and when fully ripe, yield copious nourishment, in many forms, both for man and beast; while the very receptacles of the seeds—long considered as mere refuse—may be either ground with the grain as food for stock, or reserved as a convenient auxiliary fuel, in lighting up our anthracite fires. In Pennsylvania, and generally to the North, the farina of Indian corn is not extensively used by itself, in making bread, probably for want of skill and usage; but whoever has experienced the hospitality of our fellow-citizens on the southern side of 'Mason and Dixon's Line,' knows that corn bread is there admirably prepared and almost universally preferred to every other kind. The inhabitants of the West Indies, also, derive a large portion of their subsistence from our crops of Indian corn. It must be added, moreover, that a vast amount of this grain, in conjunction with rye, is converted by the distilleries into alcoholic poison—and its wholesome properties transmuted into the pestilent ministers to a depraved appetite. There are two other grain-bearing grasses yet to be noticed; each of which is so eminently valuable to the human race, that it is not easy to say which is entitled to the highest position in the scale of importance. It will of course be understood that I refer to Wheat (*Triticum sativum, L.*) and Rice (*Oryza sativa, L.*) In point of *intrinsic* value, I think there is no doubt that wheat may justly claim the precedence; but as rice is believed to afford sustenance to a larger portion of the human family than any other grain, we may allow it on this occasion to take rank as the first among the *Cerealia*—and therefore, according to our arrangement of the subject, the last to be treated of. Wheat, however, is clearly the most important of the grains, in the temperate zones, especially in the higher latitudes. I shall not trespass on your patience by enlarging on a subject so familiar to all, as is the value and importance of wheat. You are all aware that in the greater portion of our happy country, especially in the middle and western States, it is one of the prominent objects of our agriculture. So long, therefore, as our people shall apply themselves to the tillage of the soil, we may reasonably hope to be exempted from that fearful calamity, a want of bread. In addition to the supply of food furnished by wheat, I may remark that our laundresses are chiefly indebted to its farina for that important article in their operations known by the name of starch; and in the olden time, when, whatever may have been the interior condition of the head, fashion required the *exterior*, at least, to be conspicuously decorated, the same amylaceous extract supplied the hair-dresser with his *powder*. As we have neglected the *external finish*, so elaborately bestowed on the pericranium, by our ancestors, it would seem to be but reasonable that we should give the more attention to the furniture *within!*—Although capable of yielding alcohol—like all the farinaceous seeds—wheat is generally too valuable, as an article of food, to be desecrated by the process of distillation.

"In our notice of the *Cerealiæ*, the last in order, and, as is supposed, the first in importance, by reason of its extensive use, is the Rice plant. The beautiful grain which this grass affords, though considered by us here more as a delicacy than as a standing dish, is the principal sustenance of millions of the human race. Being a kind of semi-aquatic plant, Rice flourishes best in grounds that are low and marshy, or so situated that they can be overflowed—though there is a variety called upland or Mountain Rice, which is much cultivated; and every where, within the tropical and adjacent regions, where circumstances are favorable to its culture, this admirable grass is to be found. In the Southern parts of India—as I have had occasion to witness—the dense and squalid population is almost exclusively subsisted upon rice. This plant belongs to a small subdivision of the grass tribe, in which the flowers are often furnished with the extraordinary number of six stamens—or possibly they may each consist of two florets concentrated within the proper envelopes of a single flower—by which crowding process, all the parts of one of the florets, except the stamens, may be suppressed, or abortive: a phenomenon, of which it is believed there are many analogous instances in the economy of vegetation. The seeds are closely invested by the inner chaffy envelope, or palea, after the manner of oats and barley, and while thus coated, are known in the East by the name of *Padda*. They are deprived of this covering by passing them between mill-stones properly adjusted for the purpose, and are thus prepared for the culinary department, much in the same way that hulled and pearl barley are manufactured. The albumen, or farinaceous portion of rice, is of a remarkably pure white—almost translucent—and of a very bland, nutritious quality. The gluten which it contains, enables the Chinese to manufacture from it various ornamental articles of great beauty and delicacy. This gluten is also said to be an important ingredient in the preparation of Japan paper. The art of extracting alcohol from the seeds, has been applied to rice as well as to the other *Cerealia*. The fiery liquor called Arrac—the generic name, in the East, for alcohol—is obtained by distillation from rice, in conjunction with sugar, or the juice of some species of palm; and in China, an amber-colored wine is also made from that grain."

"From the sketch now presented—(which I fear has been tedious,) though extremely superficial and imperfect—I think it may be perceived that the simple tribe of plants technically called *Grasses*, is not only one of the most abundant, but decidedly the most valuable and important to man, of all the many natural families in the vegetable creation. That while its peculiar characters cannot fail to interest the lover of natural science, its uses, abuses, and manifold relations to the welfare of society must ever give it a strong claim to the attention of the agriculturist, the philanthropist and the political economist."

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Scalding Peas for Seed.—R. Jenkins says—"I have practiced scalding for twelve years in succession: my method is to put a bushel or less in a tub; have boiling water ready, enough to cover them; pour it on, and stir them in it one minute. Pour them out into a basket, and throw a pailful of water on them, and stir them; no matter how quick, after they have been in the hot water one moment, the larvæ of the bug will be completely destroyed, and the germ of the pea uninjured. If you wish to have them come forward early, soak them 20 hours in urine, and dry them by rolling in dry unleached ashes or plaster; but ashes are best."—*Cultivator.*

POUDRETTE AS A FERTILIZER—THE N. Y. POUDRETTE Co., &c.

As considerable interest has been excited, and many inquiries made, in relation to poudrette as a fertilizer; and also in relation to the probability of the success of the New York Poudrette Company, I am induced to publish the annexed statements, and give the accompanying references, that those who desire to make inquiry can do so without direct application to me, presuming that some will prefer doing so.

The following statement made by gentlemen of intelligence, who have used poudrette as a manure for several years, may be satisfactory to those who desire to avail themselves of the advantages of the N.Y. Poudrette Company, yet desire farther information in relation to its prospects. It is quite unnecessary, where these gentlemen are personally known, for me to say that they are practical farmers, of intelligence, character and caution; and that those who consult them personally, or by letter, (post paid,) may rely upon the information given by them in relation to the value of the article, or the prosperity of the company. D. K. MINOR, *Agent.*

We the subscribers, stockholders in the "New York Poudrette Company," in answer to inquiries frequently made of us, would state that we have used the poudrette prepared by D. K. Minor, the agent of the company, on various crops for three years, and always with gratifying results. We believe it to be at least equal in value to any manufactured in this country; and considering its original cost, convenience of transportation, application, and its great efficacy as a fertilizer, decidedly preferable to any manure we have ever used.

The dividends, paid semi-annually, (50 bushels at a time,) have been received from 1837 to July, 1840; and from our opinion of the integrity of the agent, and our knowledge of his business qualifications, we confidently expect to continue to receive them with satisfactory punctuality.

The strenuous and persevering efforts of Mr. Minor to convert a common nuisance into a public benefit, and thereby to subserve the great interests of agriculture, certainly deserve, and when duly appreciated will, it is believed, receive the approbation and support of a discerning community.

Wm. Wickham Mills, Smithstown, L. I.; Timothy C. Smith, do.; Josiah Bowers, do.; Edwin A. Smith, do.; W. F. Blydenburgh, do.; Nathaniel Potter, Huntington, L. I.; Erastus H. Conklin, do.; John Wood, do; Brewster H. Wood, do.; Nath'l Conklin, Patchogue, L. I.; Michael Le Foulon, New Jersey; Israel Foot, New York.

*March*, 1841.

*New York, May 15th.*

On account of the unusually stormy weather, I am not yet ready to deliver poudrette to shareholders as I intended. I made my calculation upon having an average of three and a half fair days in each week in April; but taking March and April, there was but about one and a half fair days in a week, and therefore it has been impossible to prepare it to deliver, either to shareholders or to answer several orders, for which the money has been received. I have the material on hand to make enough to supply the shareholders and the orders on book, and it will be prepared and delivered as soon as possible.

As the shareholders all desire to use it about the same time, but cannot all be supplied at once, I know of but one rule by which I may possibly do justice and avoid giving cause for dissatisfaction; which is, to deliver to the shareholders a part only of what is due, in the order of their subscription to the company, and then deliver the balance as fast as possible. D. K. MINOR.

TOBACCO IN MISSOURI.—The Salt River (Mo.) Journal says:—"The farmers of this and the adjoining counties are now busily engaged in taking the crop of tobacco of the last year to market. From the quantity already shipped, we are induced to believe that the estimate of the quantity made last year in this section of the State was much too low. Fifteen hundred hogsheads, we have no doubt will be shipped from our river towns, Louisiana and Clarksville during the present season. Estimating each hogshead to be worth in the aggregate $70, and we have the sum of $105,000 coming to this, and the neighboring counties from this product alone."

We have been favored by a commercial house of this city with the following extract of a letter dated:

"NEW CASTLE, (Ky.) June 9.

"It is almost certain that the coming crop of Tobacco in this State must fall short at least one half from what has been the general expectation—for instance, there has not, as yet, in this county, nor in any of the adjoining counties, nor even in the State, so far as we are informed, been planted a single acre of land in tobacco. We have had no rain here for the three weeks past. Should we not have rain within ten days, you may rest assured that the tobacco crop must of necessity be a very short one."

## EIGHT DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The Steam-ship Columbia arrived at Boston on Wednesday evening from Liverpool, which port she left on the 4th instant.

The principal news by the Columbia is the resumption of hostilities between the British and Chinese. This was received by the overland mail from India, which reached Marseills on the thirty-first day after its departure from Bombay: this appears to be considered the shortest transit known. It does not appear from the accounts that Canton had actually been taken, but the British troops were quartered in the Foreign Factories which are situated outside the city walls, and it is therefore at the mercy of the British soldiery. "In one hour," says a Liverpool paper, "our troops could reduce it to ashes."

The Bombay Gazette, of 22d April, says,—"An American gentleman, lately from Canton, tells us that the city is doomed to the flames, if we spare it. He says there are 200,000 Chinese starving in the neighborhood for want of employment, who are as ready to sack the place as our sailors are."

The debate in the House of Commons, on the motion of Sir Robert Peel, that the ministers do not possess the confidence of the House, commenced on the 27th of May, and continued during that and the following day, when it was adjourned to the 2d of June, and finally from the 2d to 4th. The result was considered doubtful, though the prevalent opinion was that the motion would be carried by a small majority. In that event, a dissolution of Parliament would probably take place, immediately after the passage of the usual annual bills.

Petitions were every day presented in the House for the repeal of the corn laws, a subject which seemed to cause much agitation in Great Britain.

In the House of Commons on the 29th, Mr. Scholefield gave notice that on Tuesday the 18th June, he would move a resolution to the following effect:

"That the extreme suffering of the industrious classes from low wages and want of employment renders it the imperative duty of Parliament not to separate until they had devised some measures for alleviating the great misery which now prevails throughout all the manufacturing districts of the country."

We have, says the Spectator, in noticing this resolution, "very trustworthy information, from all parts of the manufacturing districts, that the distress, from the miserable state of trade, is indeed worse than has ever been known yet."

The crops in Great Britain were remarkably promising, more so than on the continent.

In American Stocks there was no improvement, and no prices, founded on the transactions, were quoted, except a small sale of New York State 5's at 81 per cent., and United States Bank at 3*l.* 10s.

*Liverpool*, June 2.—There has been a very moderate extent of business done in cotton to-day, the sales being scarcely 1500 bags, all to the trade, comprising 50 Pernams 8¼d to 8¼d. 40 Maranhams 7¾d to 7 7-8d, 20 Egyptians 9¼d to 10d, 300 Surats 4d to 5d, and the rest Americans, chiefly from 5¼d to 7¼d. Prices are without much perceptible alteration, although the tone of the market is decidedly heavy and flat.

June 3—The cotton market still continues without the least improvement either in the demand or in prices.—The business to-day is again very limited, the total sales not exceeding 1500 bags, consisting principally of American description, but including 100 Surats 4d to 4 7-8d, and 100 Brazils 8¼d to 8 1-5d.

Since this day week the imports of Grain and Flour from foreign ports have been pretty considerable, but quite trivial from Ireland, and from ports coastways; the demand has continued steady, and although duty has been paid on about 6000 qrs of foreign wheat, sales have continued at fully the prices of Tuesday last, for fine fresh wheat and flour, and in some instances at a small increase, but all other articles in the Corn trade have experienced a very limited demand at about our last quotations.

*At Havre*, June 2d.—On Monday the sales of cotton amounted to 900 bales, and yesterday to 800 bales U. S. at a decline of 1 f a 1f 50 on almost all American descriptions. Since yesterday large supplies have arrived from the States, and our present stock amounts to 140,000 bales.

*At Amsterdam*, June 1st.—In cotton nothing of moment doing. American is quoted at 30 to 39 cts. Maryland tobacco 27 cts or thereabouts.

*At Hamburg*, May 28.—The demand for Cotton was rather more limited, Georgia at 6¼ Sch.

*At Bremen*, May 22.—Cotton was neglected; Carolina rice fully maintained previous currencies; little doing in tobacco.

## BALTIMORE MARKET.

*Fish.*—Shad have advanced considerably this week, and sales to some extent have been made at $9 per bbl. for trimmed No. 1. The stock is now very light and holders are firm at the above rate. Herrings have been in moderate demand, and sales have been limited at $2,62½ per bbl. except for small lots which sell at $2,75.

*Sugars.*—At auction on Tuesday a parcel of Porto Rico was offered and part sold at $7,60a7,90—remainder withdrawn. We note sales by private contract of 50 hhds. Porto Rico, of fair good quality, at $7,65a7,87½. Also of 150 hhds. Ouba Muscovado at $6,50; and 30 hhds. New Orleans at $6,80a7; White Pernambuco is selling in small lots at $8,50.

*Tobacco.*—During the week there has been an active demand for all descriptions of Maryland Tobacco, and the sales were quite extensive, generally at prices fully supporting the quotations of last week, which we continue, viz. inferior and common $4a4,50; middling to good $5a7,50; good $8a8,50; and fine $9a13. Yesterday, however, several of the largest purchasers having filled their orders, retired from the market, and the demand fell off. The receipts continue large, and it is thought that holders will have to submit to lower rates. There has also been an active demand for Ohio, of which about 500 hhds. have been sold, principally at $5a8, good lots occasionally bringing as high as $10a11. We continue our quotations, viz: common to middling $4,50a5; good 5,50a6,50; fine red and wrappery $8a12; prime yellow at $7,50a10; and extra wrappery $12a14. The accounts from Ohio of the coming crop are quite discouraging, and have caused some holders to decline further sales at present. The inspections of the week comprise 759 hhds Maryland; 447 Ohio; and 16 Kentucky—total 1222 hhds.

*Wool.*—We note transactions in Wool during the week to the extent of about 6000 lbs. including 2500 lbs. Saxony and Merino fleece, at prices not public. Washed Native at 30 to 32c, and unwashed of the same kind at 20 to 21c. The supplies that have reached the market are yet limited and the demand is good.

*Cattle.*—There were about 200 head of Beef cattle at the drove yards and near the city to-day, but of which only 60 head were offered and sold at $7 to $7.50 per 100 lbs. About 120 head were driven North by the owners, and the balance are held over for higher prices. Live Hogs are plenty and dull at $4,25.

*Flour.*—We are not advised of any sales of Howard Street Flour from stores do-day. Sales of good standard brands were made at the close of last week at $5,12½, and we quote the same price to day. The wagon price is 5.

The last sales of City Mills Flour were at $5,50, but none could now be had under $5,62 or $5,75.

On Saturday sales Susquehanna Flour were made at $5,-25, but holders now ask $5,37½.

*Grain.*—There has been no Maryland Wheat at market. We note sales of four or five parcels of Pennsylvania Red Wheat at $1,20. Sales of Maryland Corn at 57 cts for yellow and 57 a 59 cts for white. A sale of Pennsylvania yellow at 58 cts. A lot of Pennsylvania Rye was sold to-day at 60 ct. We quote Maryland Oats at 39 a 41 cts., and Virginia at 35 a 38 cts.

*Provisions.*—We have no change to note in barrel meats, and continue to quote mess Pork at $11,50 to $12, nominal. Baltimore packed mess Beef at $12,50; No. 1. at $9; and prime at $8. The sales of Bacon continue quite moderate and at last week's prices, viz:—Strictly prime Western assorted at 5¼ to 6 cents; Hams at 6 to 8 cents; Sides at 5¼ to 5¾ cents; and Shoulders at 4 to 4¼ cents. Baltimore cured Hams are held at 9 to 10 cts. according to quality. The last sales of No. 1. Western Lard were at 7¼ cts. Holders are still demanding 8 cents however, for prime lots in fine order.

*New York*, June 19.—Cotton—Sales of the week 2300 bales Upland and Florida at 9a11c; Mobile 9¼a12¼; New Orleans 9¼a12. Sales of Rice 250 tierces fresh best, $3,25a3,37½c. Flour is decidedly better—fair brands Genesee have sold at $5,12, and good brands at $5,25; good Ohio is held at $5; Michigan is $4,81a4,88, and perhaps could not be had under $5, in good order.—Sales of Northern Rye at 58¾ cts, delivered. Corn 58c; Northern Oats 43; wheat scarce at 112¾.

*At Philadelphia*, June 17th, the sales of Tobacco were, 1 hhd. Maryland, at 7¾; 4 at 7; 2 at 6 1-8; 2 at 6¾; 2, 6 5-8; 2, 6; 1, 5¾, 1, 5¼; 3, 5 1-8; 1, 4 4-8; 1, 4; 11 hhds. Kentucky, at 7¼; 2 do. at 7¼; 4, 7 1-8; 4, 7; 4, 6 7-8; 4, 6¾; 6, 6 1-8; 2, 6¼; 1, 6 3-8; 8, 5¾; 6, 5½; 4, 5¼; 2, 5 5-8; 2, 5 1-8; 10, 5; 7, 4¾; 2, 4 7-8; 1, 4¾; 4, 4¼; 2, 4 3-8; 4, 4¼; 1, 4.

*At Philadelphia*, on Friday, sales of Cotton were made at full prices; 50 bales Upland at 12¼; 20 bales N. Orleans at 13c; and 14 bales North Alabama at 12c, 4 mos. Flour dull for export, and sales to some extent of Penna. brands at $5; Yellow Corn sold early in the week at 54 cents, but Thursday and Friday sales were made at 56 and 57c; white do. 54c per bu. Oats in demand, with very light receipts, and would readily command 38a40c afloat. Southern Wheat taken as fast as it arrives at $1a1,07 as in quality, principally for starch making. Rice, good fair $3,75; strictly prime $4; cleared 10 casks. Sugar seems to be the most favorite article of groceries; early in the week sales were made of 200 hhds New Orleans at 6¼a7c; subsequently 230 hhds Porto Rico at 7¼a8¼c; 150 hhds. Cuba at 6 7-8a7c; 800 bbls. Brazils at a price not made public. The stock of Tobacco in market continues to increase, and the sales made shew a decline in price. In New Orleans the article was very active, with large sales for the European market, mostly on account of the French Government.

## SUPERIOR BAKEWELL SHEEP.

Farmers who are turning their attention to the improvement of their flocks of sheep, are referred to those noticed below, which are bred by John Barney, esq. whose fame as a breeder is well established throughout the land:

2 Rams, 5 years old this spring, for which $50 were offered and refused at the Fair last fall—price $60 each

1 Ram, 4 years old, got by an imported Ram, out of a full bred imported Ewe, both full bred Leicesters—same price.

These rams are represented as well worth $100 each. Also,

7 fine Ram Lambs, ready for delivery the latter part of August or Sept.—they were got by the last named ram; price $30 each.

HOGS—By the same Breeder.

5 pair Pigs, out of a white sow, a celebrated Jersey breed, got by Mr. Barney's Black Skinless Boar—this is allowed to be a very delicate meat for family use; also pigs out of a full bred spotted Berkshire sow, by the Skinless Boar—price of these pigs $20 a pair.

ALSO—Norfolk Thin Rind Pigs, from Mr. Townsend, of Conn. and Black spotted Berkshires, from Mr. Standish of Albany, and Mr. Townsend of Conn. and from the piggeries of Messrs Stanley, Law, Gorsuch, and others of this vicinity—price $20 per pair.

Also, Irish Graziers—Woburns—and 3 or 4 pigs of a litter of a very fine Sow got by a Boar which got the mammoth Barrow exhibited at Washington in March last—these pigs are by a Woburn boar—price of these last litters $25 a pair

Also, an Imported Chinese Sow, 18 months old, in pig by a full bred Berkshire boar—$25. A half Chester and half Berkshire sow 14 mos. old, $20. A hf China and hf Berkshire do. 18 months old $25. A Berkshire do. in pig by a Berkshire boar, 12 mos. old, $35. Another of same breed in pig by a boar of same, 8 mos. old, $22. Also, 3 blk. Berkshire Boars, 8 mos. old, 22 dolls.; and a half Irish Grazier and hf white Berkshire Boar, 10 months old, 15 dols.

DURHAMS.

1 Durham Heifer, 12 mos old, 70 dols.
1 do do 2 do 50 do.
1 7-8 do do 7 do 50 do. S. SANDS.

## BERKSHIRE BOAR.

For sale, a full bred black Berkshire Boar, bred by C. N. Bement, Esq. of "Three Hills Farm," near Albany, N. Y., two years old last September, as can be shown by the pedigree. He is of fine form, supposed to weigh between 500 and 600 lbs., and believed to be in all respects equal to any boar in the United States. His stock has proved to be large and handsome The owner having bred from him for two years, and having obtained another one, will sell him for the low Price of $100.—Apply to SAML. SANDS.

## BERKSHIRES & IRISH GRAZIER PIGS.

The subscriber will receive orders for his fall litters of pure Berkshire Pigs bred from stock selected of C. N. Bement & John Lossing, esqs. of Albany, N.Y. and importations from England; also for the improved Ulster breed of Irish Graziers, bred by Wm. Murdock, Esq. of Annaroe, co'y Monaghan, Ireland. Price, same as at Albany for pure Berkshire $20 per pair; for Irish Graziers $25 per pair, with the addition of $1 for Cage, deliverable in or shipped at the port of Baltimore.

Address, post paid, JOHN P. E. STANLEY,
june 17 Baltimore.

## HUSSEY'S REAPING MACHINE.

The subscriber continues to manufacture his Reaping Machine in Baltimore. He has been enabled by the experience of another year to make several important improvements, which will add greatly to its durability, and render it still more manageable in the hands of inexperienced persons.

Those persons who intend to procure machines for the next harvest, are requested to apply early, as the supply will be limited to the probable demand. The demand at the last harvest, as at the harvest previous, could not be supplied, although the manufacture had been more than doubled. The same reasons which operated to limit the supply last year (the uncertainty of the crop) still operate—yet from the settled conviction of the great utility of the machine, which very generally prevails amongst the farmers of Maryland, where the machine is best known, an increased number will be made this year. The machine is warranted to equal the highest recommendations which has ever been given to it with any shadow of reason.

He has also resumed the manufacture of his highly approved Corn Sheller and Husking machine, which had been for a time relinquished to other hands. Its merits are too well known in Maryland to need a remark farther than to say, that those now made by the subscriber are greatly improved with a cylinder presenting a solid iron surface instead of segments, besides several important additions. He has also lately constructed an implement on a new plan to cut beets and turnips for cattle feed, with the necessary despatch—price $10. OBED HUSSEY.
feb 10. tf

## JOHN T. DURDING, *Agricultural Implement Manufacturer, Grant and Ellicott street, near Pratt st. in the rear of Messrs Dinsmore & Kyle's, Baltimore,*

Anxious to render satisfaction to his friends and the public, has prepared a stock of Implements in his line, manufactured by experienced workmen, with materials selected with care; among them.

Rice's Improved Wheat Fan, said to be the best in use, and highly approved of at the recent Fair at Ellicott's Mills, $25
Straw Cutters, from $5 to 20
Corn Shellers, hand or horse power, 13 to 25
Threshing Machines with horse powers, warranted, and well attended in putting up $150
Corn and Cob Mills, new pattern.
The Wiley Plough, Beach's do. Chenoweth's do, New York do, self sharpening do, hill-side do of 2 sizes, left hand Ploughs of various sizes, Harrows, hinge or plain; Cultivators, expanding or plain, 4 sizes; Wheat Cradles, Grass Scythes hung, &c.

☞Castings for machinery or ploughs, wholesale or retail; Ramus' Singletrees, and a general assortment of Tools for farm or garden purposes, all of which will be sold on the most pleasing terms to suit purchasers. oc 14

## DEVON STOCK.

For sale, 4 Devon Heifers, 2 years old—6 do. from 1 to 2 years old—which will be sold very low.

Also—4 pair STEERS, also full bred Devon, 3 to 6 years old, at 60 to $100 per pair.

Also a half Durham Bull, 1 year old in April, large size, sired by Beltzhoover's imported bull and out of a cow celebrated for her dairy qualities, having generally made hur 10 lbs. butter a week when fresh, and gave during last summer on grass 23 qts. of milk per day. Price $35.

Also, 10 pairs full bred Bakewell (spring) Lambs, at $25 a pair.

Also 2 Boars a cross of the white and black Berkshire, 5 months old, price $10 each. S. SANDS.

## CHOICE FRUIT TREES.

The advertiser offers for sale an assortment of choice fruit trees, principally pears and apples. These trees were imported from France in 1839, as standard trees for a nursery of select fruit. The greater part are in blossom. Purchasers can make their selection now and remove the trees in the fall, and may expect fruit the ensuing season. The trees can be seen adjoining Mount Pleasant, 2¼ miles Falls Road—Apply to SAML. SANDS.

## HARVEST TOOLS.

J. S. EASTMAN, in Pratt near Hanover street, has on hand the real Waldron Grain and Grass Scythes; also American Grass Scythes that are warranted, and returnable if not good; superior Pennsylvania made Grain Cradles; a prime lot of Grass Sneeds at wholesale or retail; 400 Connecticut made Hay Rakes, equal to any ever offered in this market, at wholesale or retail; a prime article of cast-steel Hay and Manure Forks, also Hoes for garden use, and Elwell's best English made field Hoes, together with a general assortment of Agricultural Implements, such as Ploughs of all kinds, Harrows, Cultivators for Corn and Tobacco, Wheat Fans, at various prices, a superior article; Horse-power Threshing Machines—Farm Carts, with dime spreading machinery attached—a large quantity of Plough Castings constantly on hand, for sale at retail or by the ton—Machine Castings and machinery, made in the best manner and at short notice—likewise repairs, &c. &c. On hand several different Corn Planters, that have a good reputation.

N. B. Always on hand, Landreth's superior Garden Seeds, at retail. ma 26. J. S. EASTMAN.

## AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

The subscriber, referring to former advertisements for particulars, offers the following valuable implements to the farmers and planters of the United States:

A MACHINE for boring holes in the ground for posts, price $5
A MACHINE for morticing posts, sharpening rails for fence, for sawing wood in the forests, and planing boards, &c. 150
A HORSE POWER on the plan of the original stationary power; the castings of this machine weigh 850 lbs. 130
The above is of sufficient strength for 6 or 8 horses; one for 2 or 4 horses will cost about 75 to 100
The DITCHING MACHINE, which has cut more than 20 miles of ditch in one season.
A MACHINE for HUSKING, SHELLING, SEPARATING, WINNOWING, and putting in the bag, corn or any kind of grain, at the rate of 600 bushels of corn, per day, or 2000 bushels after the husk is taken off. 200
A MACHINE for PLANTING COTTON, CORN, BEETS, RUTA BAGA, CARROTS, TURNIPS, onions, and all kinds of garden seeds—a most valuable machine. 25
Also, CORN & COB CRUSHERS, Morticing & Planing machines, Tenudning do.; Gear Drill Stocks, Ratchet Drills, Screw Setters, Turning Lathes and Circular Saw Arbors, and benches for the same, &c.; and Cutting and cleaning Chissels for morticing machines. GEO. PAGE,

## LIME—LIME.

The subscribers are prepared to furnish any quantity of Oyster Shell or Stone Lime of a very superior quality at short notice at their Kilns at Spring Garden, near the foot of Eutaw street, Baltimore, and upon as good terms as can be had at any other establishment in the State.

They invite the attention of farmers and those interested in the use of the article, and would be pleased to communicate any information either verbally or by letter. The Kilns being situated immediately upon the water, vessels can be loaded very expeditiously. N.B. Wood received in payment at market price.
ap 22. 3m E. J. COOPER & Co.

## LIME FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES.

The subscribers have erected kilns for burning Lime on the farm of Minchin Lloyd, Esq at the mouth of Pickawaxen Creek, on the Potomac, and are now prepared to furnish farmers and planters with the article, of a superior quality for the above purposes, at the low price of ten cents per bushel, delivered on board vessels; and there will be no detention to the vessels receiving the same. All orders will be punctually attended to, addressed to *Milton Hill Post Office, Charles county, Md.* ap 7-6m LLOYD & DOWNING.

## PLOUGHS! PLOUGHS!! PLOUGHS!!!

A. G. & N. U. MOTT,

*Corner of Eutaw and Forrest-streets, O. T., near the Belle-Air Market,*

BEING the only Agents for this State, are now manufacturing the celebrated WILEY'S PATENT DOUBLE POINTED CAPT PLOUGH, of the New York Composition Castings, which is pronounced by some of the most eminent and experienced farmers in the country, to be the best which they have ever used, not only as regards the ease and facility with which it turns the sod, it being nearly one draught lighter than ploughs of the ordinary kind, but also for its economical qualities; for with this plough the Farmer is his own Blacksmith. Every farmer who has an eye to his own interest, would find that interest promoted by calling and examining for himself. We also make to order, other ploughs of various kinds, CULTIVATORS, CORN SHELLERS, GRAIN CRADLES, STRAW CUTTERS, RICE'S IMPROVED WHEAT FAN, &c., &c. Thankful for past favors, we shall endeavor to merit a continuance of the same. ma 3 13t*

## IMPLEMEMTS AND SEEDS.

ROBERT SINCLAIR, Jr. & Co., No. 60, LIGHT-STREET,

OFFERS FOR SALE,

*Ploughs*: 20 sorts—embracing every useful variety and form of mould-board—prices varying from $3 to $15 each;

*Plough and machine castings*, at reduced prices;

*Cultivators* for Corn, Tobacco, Cotton, expanding and stationary;

*Wheat Fanning Mills*, made on Rices' and other improved plans;

*Straw Cutters*, 5 kinds, among which are the cylindrical, which stands unrivaled in this country for cutting corn, fodder, straw, &c.;

*Corn Mills*, 3 sizes, for grinding corn meal and chopping rye for horse feed;

*Corn and Cob Crushers*, Baldwin's patent. This is the only crusher that is yet in succes-ful use in this country,—price $65;

*Corn Husker and Sheller*, Goldsborough's patent—warranted to husk and shell 700 bushels of corn per day, or shell, after the husk has been taken off, 1200 bushels—an A. 1 machine;

*Corn Shellers*—several kinds for hand and horse power;

*Vegetable Cutters*—$5 a $20 each;

*Centrifugal Disseminators* for spreading lime, &c.;

*Grindstones* hung on friction rollers ready for use;

*Revolving Horse-Rakes*, made with hickory teeth, and on the most approved plan;

*Threshing Machines*, made on the spike principle, and the same that have given such general satisfaction for the last three years;

*Horse Powers*, on the planetary and horizontal plan. The latter, like the threshing machines, stand unrivaled for strength, power & durability;

*Harrows*, made on the most approved American and English plan;

*Drill and Sowing Machines*, for hand or horse power, among which is a machine of late invention, (price $15) for planting corn, beets, turnips, &c.—made very simple, and performs admirably;

*Ox Yokes and Bows*, on the Yankee plan, and greatly superior to those in common use;

*Rollers* for gardens and fields, made with iron, stone and wood;

*Scythes*, with hangings, complete;

*Scythe Sheathes*, common and patent—the latter is a recent and valuable invention;

*Grain Cradles*, with warranted scythes attached;

Agricultural tools, embracing forks, shovels, rakes, trace chains, plough harness, axes, hay knives, grubbing hoes, bull rings, &c.

*Garden and pruning tools*—a large and general assortment;

*Garden hand plough*.—Those who cultivate vegetables extensively should loose no time in procuring this valuable labor saving implement.

*Books* on agriculture and management of stock;

*Trees and plants* supplied at the shortest notice;

*Garden seeds*. The garden seed department is conducted to a great extent at this establishment. Seeds of the finest quality can be furnished which are principally raised under the inspection of the proprietors who spare no trouble nor expense in keeping seeds which will produce vegetables of the finest quality,

*Field seeds*, embracing common American and various new European sorts.

*Priced Catalogues*, with the above description of machinery, time of planting seed, &c. furnished gratis. may 19

## HUSSEY'S CORN SHELLER AND HUSKER.

The subscriber respectfully informs the public that he is now engaged in manufacturing these celebrated machines; they are now so well known that it is not deemed necessary here to enlarge on their merits further than to say, that the ordinary work is 40 bushels of shelled corn per hour, from corn in the husk, and one hundred bushels per hour when it is previously husked. Abundant testimony to the truth of this can be given if required, as well as of the perfect manner in which the work is done. His machine could be made to do double this amount of work, but it would be necessarily expensive and unwieldy, besides, experience has often shown that a machine of any kind may be rendered comparatively valueless by any attempt to make it do too much, this therefore, is not intended to put the corn in the BAG, but to be exactly what the farmer requires at the low price of 35 dollars.

The subscriber also informs the public, that he continues to manufacture Ploughs of every variety, and more particularly his patent self sharpening plough, which is in many places taking the place of ploughs of every other kind. He also manufactures Martineau's Iron Horse Power, which for beauty, compactness and durability, has never been surpassed. The subscriber being the proprietor of the patent right for Maryland, Delaware, and the Eastern Shore of Virginia, these horse powers cannot be legally sold by any other person within the said district.

Threshing Machines, Wheat Fans, Cultivators, Harrows and the common hand Corn Sheller constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest prices.

Agricultural Implements of any peculiar model made to order at the shortest notice.

Castings for all kinds of ploughs, constantly on hand by the pound or ton. A liberal discount will be made to country merchants who purchase to sell again.

Mr. Hussey manufactures his reaping machines at this establishment. R. B. CHENOWETH,
corner of Front & Ploughman sts. near Baltimore st. Bridge, or No. 20, Pratt street. Baltimore, mar 31, 1841

## LIME, LIME.

The subscribers inform the public that they are now prepared to receive orders for any reasonable quantity of first quality Oyster Shell Lime, deliverable at their kilns on the farm of Capt. John C. Jones, Lower Cedar Point, or on any of the navigable waters of the Potomac, on very accommodating terms. Having been engaged for the last ten years in the Lime burning business entirely for Agricultural purposes in Pennsylvania, we would not think it necessary to say one word in favor of it as a manure, within its limits, it being well established; but being now located where perhaps it may be called by some an experiment, we refer to the Reports of Mr. Ducatel, Geologist for this state, to the Legislature.

DOWNING & WOOD, Cedar Point, Milton Hill P. O.
ja 13 6m* Charles Co. Md.